TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned they aget in all cases send clamps for that purpose.

Shall Cuba Have a Christmas Gift ?

On the day that Gen. WETLER left Havana to take personal command in the field against MACEO, the Duke of TETUAN, Spain's Foreign Minister, telegraphed the fact to her Minister at Washington, adding that the campaign was to be pursued at once most enargetically, and that a change of the whole situation in Cubs might be expected.

The campaign has now been going on several weeks, and, in place of the confident tone with which it was started, we find a palpable anxiety at Madrid lest Gen. WEYLER should return to Havana with nothing of value accomplished. It is easy to understand why the Government desires a decisive battle in Cuba instead of a continuation of bushwhacking. Perhaps its instructions have not taken the form of SHERIDAN'S to TORBERT, on one occasion in the Shenandoah Valley, "to whip the enemy or get whipped himself," but Spain evidently wants to know once for all, and as soon as possible, whether Cuba can be conquered. It is quite credible that the Madrid authorities have suggested to Gen. WEYLER that at least he should stay in the field until he has done something.

But the patriot forces have their own method of conducting the campaign, and it is not his method. The present Captain-General must begin to understand the difficulties which, with a far inferior force at his disposal, beset MARTINEZ CAMPOS. It is now reported that Gen. WEYLER does not expect to do much "until after Christmas."

The question, therefore, arises, how long our country is to wait upon the slow developments of this war in Cuba.

### What Will Congress Do About Cuba?

Some time before Congress adjourned it passed a concurrent resolution declaring that in the judgment of both Houses, the time had come to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. It was pointed out at the time that the resolution, being "concurrent" instead of "joint" in form, would probably elicit no response from the President, inasmuch as it has become a sort of custom to treat a concurrent resolution as one that does not necessarily require notice on the part of the Executive. There is no warrant for such a distinction in the Constitution, which says (Art. I, sec. 7, clause B): "Every order, resolution, or vote to concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necesary, shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill." We curselves believe that the distinction made by Mr. CLEVELAND and some of his predecessors between concurrent and joint resolutions is unwarranted, and that, in making it, he and they have violated the Constitution which they swore to observe.

Be that as it may, the resolution in favor of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists was passed by very large majorities in both Houses of Congress, and it undoubtedly reflected the wishes of the American people. Except upon the ridiculous assumption that Mr. CLEVELAND's wishes and opinions are of more consequence than those of the nation whose servant be is, it is difficult to account for his refusal to heed the resolution. The silent contempt with which he has seen fit to treat it is an insult to the Federal legislature, and, unless in his annual message he gives a catisfactory explanation of his conduct in the matter, it will be the duty of It is also a duty which Congress owes in the name of humanity to the Cuban republic, which, against the whole power of Spain, has made good its title to an independent existence. More than eight months have now elapsed since the Senate and House of Representatives averred that the Cuban revolutionists had fought well enough and long enough to deserve belligerent rights. What was true then is doubly true to-day. The Cuban generals GOMEZ and GARCIA move at will through the western and central parts of the island, and Gen. ANTONIO MACEO holds his ground in Pinar del Rio. With the exception of the force now led by Captain-General WEYLER against the last-named Cuban commander, no Spaniards dare to show themselves outside of the scaports and a few fortified places in the interior. There are as strong reasons for acknowledging not merely the belligerency but even the independence of Cuba, as JAMES MONROE had for acknowledging the independence of Peru, for, when he performed that act, the Spaniards held possession of Lima, of Callao, and of all the principal towns on the Peruvian coast. There are stronger grounds than France had for assisting the United States in that dismal winter when WASH-INGTON, with the remnant of the Contimental army, lay half famished and half frozen at Valley Forge.

It is barely possible that Mr. CLEVELAND can give satisfactory reasons for the gross lack of respect for Congress of which he has been guilty in the matter of the Cuban resolution. It will be well for him if he can do this, for otherwise the American people will demand that he be fittingly rebuked. It will be the business of Senators and Representatives to teach him that he cannot insult the Congress with impunity.

# Another Chapter of Spanish Fiction.

In THE SUN of Sunday we attempted to account for the strange inactivity of the Cuban revolutionary leader, GOMEZ, during the past six months, and especially within the last eight or ten weeks, when WEYLER was mustering his forces for the campaign which began a fortnight ago. We could offer only conjectures as to why it is that while MACEO is engaged in a brave but hazardous struggle against the main body besieged, Gen. GOMEZ, who is the chief commander for Cuba, and whose army is at least thrice as strong as that of MACEO, has made no movement for his relief. The defeat of MACEO would be a most serious thing for Cuba. Yet his superior officer has left him alone, and has seemed unable to offer a satisfactory explanation to obtain trustworthy information concern-

have given expression to our firm faith that his conduct has been guided by those thoughts which, in his judgment, were the best for Cubs.

The Evening Post has printed a Washingon despatch concerning Gen. Gomz's recent course of conduct, the statements in which were doubtless obtained from Spanish sources. Its Washington correspondent declares that he has information of certain new phases of the Cuban insurrection which have not yet come under the public eye," and of which he pretends to make revelation :

"One of these is that Maximo Gonez, who was the isader and here of the movement up to a few months ago, has admitted that he is favorable to a compromise and settlement with Spain. This will explain the sudden rise to fame of Macro, who is now facing Gen. WEYLER. No name other than that of Gonzz was heard, up to a short time ago, in connection with the fighting; now all the reports refer to Maczo. The two Generals have had a serious falling out, and the facts in the case have been brought here by a Cuban officer who was present at the council where the rupture took place. At this council GOMEZ announced that he believed the time had come to secure all the concessions possible from Spain, and then accept them. He urged that the continuance of the war meant the utter ruin of the Island, so that an insurgent victory would bring to the conquerors nothing but a waste. He took the ground that the insurgent arms had driven Spain to the point of making all those concessions for which the contest had originally been started, such as complete home rule; and that, with a general amnesty extended to the rebels and the participation of the United States in a treaty guaranteeing the proposed reforms, it would be best to accept the latter and let hostilities in Cuba

The correspondent of the Evening Post next declares, upon the authority of an unnamed "Cuban officer," that MACEO made an indignant protest against these suggestions, declaring that the revolutionists would "never compromise except at the point of the machete." and that thereupon he assumed the leadership," having the majority sentiment" on his side.

This story looks like many another which

has been sent out from Havana or from the Spanish Legation at Washington during the past twenty months. We were told last spring that GOMEZ was in despair at a time when he was the most energetic and most successful in waging war upon Spain. We have many a time got news that he had been killed in battle. We had a report from Havana, approved by the Spanish censor. that the greater part of his troops had deserted, and this at a time when recruits were daily joining his army. We had him beaten in every one of the engagements in which he gained a victory. If we were to believe the Spanish stories which have been sent out by Spain from Havana since the war began, we should have to give credence to marvels greater than any that were ever parrated by CERVANTES. It has been the same in regard to MACEO. His dead body has filled many a Cuban grave while his living body was in the saddle. He has had but 400 troops in his mountain camp one day and has had 8,000 the next day. He was beaten at Mariel when he chased WEYLER out of that place, from which he fled to Havana. Only last week his army had fallen to pieces and was demoralized, and in a state of starvation, and ready to mutiny, and trembling in its boots, while, in truth, that army was strong enough to hold WEYLER and all Spain at bay. Never were there warriors like Gomez and MACEO, as they figure in the Spanish legends of Havana invention.

Now at last, as we are assured by the nameless "Cuban officer" of the Evening Post and of the Spanish information bureau, the two leaders have quarrelled and have separated, one of them anxious to compromise with Spain, in the name of reform and the other determined to wage war to the last, "at the point of the machete!" It looks like another Spanish cock-and-

bull story. In the first place, we are not aware that GOMEZ and MACEO have seen each other since last spring, at the time when the former made a raid into the province of Havana, and when the two served each other in a neat operation which both had undertaken. How could they meet, or hold the council described in the Spanish fiction, so long as the Spanish army lay between them. so long as the trocha was guarded by 60,000 Congress to bring him sharply to book. or more Spanish troops, so long as they be paraded and worshipped as a creature of That is a duty which Congress owes to were five or six hundred miles apart, its own dignity, and the American one of them in the easternmost province people will expect to see it discharged. of Cuba, and the other in the westernmost, with a region between them which WEYLER regards as impassable? They have certainly not met, as that "Cuban officer," who is a Spanish informer, ought to know. The tragical scene of which this informer gave the news to the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, without telling when or where it occurred and in which the leading characters were GOMEZ and MACEO, and the onlookers were

> can only have been a figment of the informer's imagination. In the next place, there is not a jot of evidence that GOMEZ has ever, for a moment, sought to enter into a compromise with the enemy. He is at this time in the field against Spain, the leader of the army of the revolution. Large bodies of skirmishers under his command have within the past two or three weeks, and as recently as last week, entered the province of Matanzas and the province of Havana, where they have fought bodies of Spanish troops, and given WEYLER to understand that the rear of his expeditionary force is in danger. There is also reason to believe that the main body of the army of GOMEZ is now advancing westward, prepared to strike a blow as soon as there is an opportunity to do so. Surely these things do not furnish proof of the trustworthiness of the pro-Spanish Evening Post's report

'several Lieutenants" and the informer.

about Gomez. The last message from the Cuban leader, and it was received not long ago, contained the solemn affirmation that, unless he fell in battle, he would never lay down his arms until Cuba gained her independence, through the triumph of the revolution.

Finally, it would not be within the au thority of GOMEZ to enter into any compro mise with Spain; for the gallant army, which he has led so long and so well, is the

determining power of the revolution. The Spanish informers, who invent fictions for the comfort of the oppressor, are very sure to be liars, and the exposure of their falsehoods is a duty.

Our Italians. The Federal census of 1890 returned 182,580 natives of the Italian kingdom as resident at that time in the United States. an imperfect enumeration clearly, for beof the enemy, by which his isolated camp is tween the years 1880 and 1890 the Italian emigration to this country was 807,095. It is doubtful, however, whether there are as many as one million Italians in the United States, as some of the Italian journals published here are asserting. One of these journals calls attention to a notable phase of life in American cities. One-third of the regardless of his dangerous situation. While Italians in the United States, it says, are settled in the principal cities. One-half of of Gen. GOMEZ's policy, and while unable these are laborers; fifty per cent. of them are illiterate. They are hard and steady ing his designs, plans, or movements, we workers, thrifty, and anxious to improve accept "any other kind of work" and any wages. Then it adds: "The Italians hate begging. Has any reader of this ever been stopped by an Italian and asked for a 'nickel'? In the record of charitable institutions there are very few Italian names."

Such is the observation of intelligent persons. The Italians in the large cities of the United States are, many of them, poor, and many more of them are illiterate as well as poor, but they are not mendicants. They do not beg. They do not seek alms. They do not apply frequently to the charitable societies for aid. Italian vagrants are almost unknown in the police courts of the large cities, and, generally speaking, these Italians are a self-supporting element in every American community What makes this especially remarkable is that, while in the southern provinces of Italy, from which the largest emigration to the United States comes, mendicancy in the large cities is very common, it is correspondingly rare among the Italians in the big cities of the United States. Can any student of mendicancy or theorist in the fine art of indiscriminate benevolence, sometimes called almsgiving, explain this fact? Do the Italians who leave their native country for the advantages of freer government and a fairer field for thrift and toll in the United States, become imbued with sound notions of self-reliance in the American republic and a positive determination to live, and thrive if they can by their own efforts and not through the sistance of those more fortunate?

Whatever the true reason may be it is a fact visible to every one that the Italian population in the United States is self-supporting. Moreover, it has been observed that Italians furnish very little business for the courts. They are rarely sued and there is rarely any occasion to sue an Italian. Those without means do not contract obligations to others; those who have means pay their debts.

It has been said that at the recent Presidential election a larger number of Italians in the large cities of the United States voted in favor of honest money and against repudiation than of natives of any other European country exercising their franchise as American electors

### An Ungrammatical Governor-Elect.

The gentleman named LEEDT whom the Populists of Kansas have elected as Chief Magistrate of the Fool-Capped State, writes letter to the Kansas City Times in reply to what he regards as the aspersions of the Eastern newspapers.

Mr. LEEDY first refers to the circumstance that there is at present an insufficiency of school accommodations in the city of New York. "These inhuman people," he says, are so eaten up with avarice and greed that they allow their own children to grow up under their own noses in ignorance." On the other hand, as LEEDY points out, "there is not a school district between the Missouri River and Colorado, nor from 'No Man's Land' to the Nebraska line, where the citizens of Kansas have not provided free and ample school privileges for every child within our borders."

With the logic of the violent ward, LEEDY argues from these premises that there can be no truth in what the Eastern newspapers say about Populism in Kansas. As the next Chief Magistrate of the Fool-Capped State triumphantly expresses it:

" Slanders from a people who have sunk so low in the scale of civilination as that, is a certificate of good character of which we should be proud."

This is a smashing retort, from the point of view of the violent ward. But it would be interesting to know in what particular school between the Missouri and the Colorado line Mr. LEEDY acquired his syntax.

## Don't Make Him.

Alas, are we to see made out of the poor defeated candidate of free silver and Debsism a duplicate of the Stuffed Prophet of Mugwumpia? Is the cheap and common clay that constitutes the actual BRYAN to of soul, from whom platitude comes as inspiration, ignorance as statesmanship, humbug as virtue, and demagogy as the essence of patriotism? Our esteemed contemporary of Montana, the Butte Inter-Mountain, and there are likewise others, thus begins the cult:

"BRYAN's great mistake in the campaign was his at tempt to defend the Democratic platform, which, aside from its sliver plank, was the most dangerous and unpopular declaration of principles ever tre sented to the American people. Barax himself would have been the first to repudiate it had he teen elected, for he is too lofty a patriot and too bright a man to sympathize with the framers of it or to have aided in rystallizing it into law. Hayas was all right-h atform was mostly wrong except on the sliver

The Boy Orator-Actor who throughout his despicable canvass strove to inflame higher and hotter the infernal spirit fired by the Chicago platform, described by his admirer above as the " most dangerous declaration of principles ever presented to the American people," is, all the same, set up as a patriot and a statesman, too wise and lofty to countenance the abborred principles lately professed, and too sincere a lover of his country to aid in carrying them into the promised effect. It is like a repetition of the typical effort of the CLEVELAND men, including Mr. CLEVELAND, to get people to think that the latter was no friend of the income tax, his own original proposition.

We entreat the BRYAN fanatics to get cured at once. BRYAN laid himself upon the bed of Socialism and Anarchy; and let him stay there, a vain and shallow commonplace of vapid talk. Stuffed prophets, labelled good when they are bad, are terribly out of place in a reasonable, self-governing country. Don't let us have another!

## What Have They Done?

According to our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, "from all parts of the country comes a demand, not confined to any party, that Congress and the Executive branch of the Government shall proceed against trusts and similar combina-The principal demand for such proceeding has come from BRYAN and ALTGELD and their followers and from vicious and hysterical newspapers like the World. But if there is a demand among some reasonable and intelligent folk, such as the Times represents, for the discomfiture of trusts, what is the complaint against those bogies? Surely some of them have reduced prices. and so made for the greatest good of the greatest number. Some of them have been smashed by their own topheaviness or the incapacity of their organizers, and so gone away into the Ewigkeit. There can be no trouble about them. And have some trusts put up prices? It is what every man is trying to do with his labor or other commodi-Is it wrong and against public policy for Tom, Dick, and HARRY conjointly to do what either has the right to do saverally? Suppose that a trust does put up prices. I the arrangement of the dispute with Italy over

themselves. When they have no chance to work at their own trade, it says, they will production, it invites and nurses a competition in Brazil. While upheiding the tion which will break either it or the prices A trust is simply a way of doing business Its results should be looked at as calmly as

those of a partnership. Instead, a parcel of cranks and fanatics and demagogues have been howling themselves purple about the wickedness of trusts, until some people, ordinari y sane, have come to regard a trust as a sort of hellish device for undermining society besides grinding the faces of the poor. Just as in 1878 a lot of people thought the national banks were the cause of all evil, just as BRYAN's dupes believed that a gold standard was the sum of all villainies, so now a number of persons find in trusts a terrible danger and iniquity. Yet what have the trusts done? Whom are they hurting? And if they are efficient forms of business, what can a thousand laws do to put them down?

Great is humbug, but it shall not prevail.

Brakes for All Bicycles. The reported intention of bleycle manufacturers in this country to equip all of their '97 wheels with brakes, unless otherwise requested by individual buyers, is very gratifying. At the beginning of the presen year brakeless wheels were the rule, and only by special arrangement were brakes attached. This refers to new wheels. A person wishing to hire a second-hand wheel usually had to take a brakeless one or none at all. Not one in twenty of the machines offered for rental was supplied with that most necessary appliance.

During the present year the numerous accidents resulting from the absence of brakes have impressed cyclists with a true sense of the danger of relying solely on back-nedalling as a means of slackening their pace. They are much less willing now than they were formerly to trust to the strength and agility of their legs to save them from a collision or from losing control of their wheels on a steep hill. Besides, the desire of a good many riders to have as light wheels as could be made, regardless of unsafe changes in construction and equipment, appears to be decreasing steadily.

In short, The Sun's suggestion last August that wheelmakers should encourage their customers to use brakes by putting them on all their machines, seems very likely to be adopted. That being the case, both wheelmen and pedestrians may look forward to the next cycling season with a feeling of greater security from bicycle accidents than they have had during the season just ended.

The latest recruit to the ranks of the women of ill-fame whom PULITEER hires to write for the World, calls herself MARIA LIV-INGSTONE DE PEYSTER. And a mighty bad lot

President ERRAZURIZ of Chili, who has suffered under the charge of disfavoring the Conservative party, to which he owed his election a few months ago, has got rid of the Ministers who embarrassed his Administra tion, and has chosen a new Ministry in which the Liberal party is represented. In this case, he has again manifested that independence which is a marked trait of his character. A number of the Liberal Deputies helped him at the time of the election, and helped him again recently when the situation was troublesome.

As soon as party affairs had been arranged the houses of Congress turned their attention to administrative business of pressing importance, including that relating to the state of the Treas ury. The financial programme of the new Ministry seems to be a promising one, and there is now reason to believe that some adequate measure for increasing the revenue will be devised and adopted. At this time questions in tariff and taxation are at the front in Chili as well as in the United States.

The New York correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, the Pittsburgh Dispatch, communicates this singular fact: "After twenty five or thirty years of personal ob

servation and some study, I have come to the con-clusion that the thing a woman most dislikes to do is to sew a button on."

Now, in what part of the planet have these observations been taken? In Pittsburgh? true that the women of Pittsburgh dislike more than anything else to sew a button on? An expert opinion, that is, the opinion of a Pittabni woman, should be sought on this question. Can the correspondent mean that the women of this town hate to sew buttons on? Surely twenty-five or thirty years of observation and study have been misspent if they have furnished an assertion which seems so palpably erroneous. Or is it correct, after all, and is the cheerful willingness with which women sow buttons on only another instance of their instinct of self-abnegation and patient tolerance of unwelcome tasks? The subject should be in vestigated. Buttons seem to be a necessary evil in the present condition of civilization. It is painful to fancy that the restoration of them involves an irksome labor on the part of the superior sex. What is to be done if this is the case? Must the world return to hooks and eyes?

The Kansas City World is one of the most earnest and thoughtful calculators and statisticians in the epileptoid school, and it is guilty of an inaccuracy unusual with it in saying that "not less than \$16,000,000 has been traced into Mr. HANNA's possession by freecoinage papers." The exact sum which has been traced into Mr. HANNA's possession by free-coinage papers is \$1,000,000,000,and all but a few hundred thousand dollars of this amount was subscribed by the Hon. PRESTER JOHN. In these matters too much attention cannot be given to ascertaining and reporting the strict and solemn facts.

The great international questions with which Venezuela and Cuba are concerned naturally overshadow somewhat the troubles of other Central American and South American countries. Save for that, perhaps, more attention might be given to the statement that the rejection by Argentina of Chili's proposal to disarm, has strained the relations of those countries again. Should this prove to be the case, it would be an unfortunate sequel of the recent arbitration protocol.

Another possible source of disturbance i Argentina's reported demand on Bolivia to evacuate the territory of San Antonio, which hat Government recently occupied. A third trouble appears in Nicaragua, where hostility o President ZELAYA has manifested itself in various ways, and well-known men are under errest on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

On the other hand, a gain for peace has been made by Brazil's settlement of her difficulty with Italy, in which she agrees to pay the latter a fixed sum, and to put to the judgment of ar arbitration commission certain claims for illtreatment of Italians which have not yet been iquidated. As a result, emigration from Italy to Brazil will be resumed.

We apprehend that it would be a serious misfortune for Brazil to lose the services of President PRUDENTE DE MORAES BARROS, who as been compelled by ill health to transfer the duties of his office to the Vice-President. During the two years of his service as President of the republic he has done well. The disturbed States have been pacified; the general pros-perity has been promoted, and much attention has been paid to the development of the country's resources. Upon two occasions he has manifested statesmanlike powers: the settlement of the with England over the ownership of th outlying island of Trinidad; and, secondly, in

subberity of his Government, he has dealt bon-orably with other Governments. He is a good, an able, and an unright President, wholly free from that offensive ambition which was prominent in the character of both of his predsssors. We hope that he may live to serve out his term of office, in the interest of the most important republic of South America.

The profound quiet which has settled apon the Hon, George Graham Vest of Missourl is not the result of hibernation. looking about for something to exterminate. He is the most industrious exterminator in the country. First he challenged the protented industries to a war of extermination. After con aiderable war he found them disobliging enough to decline to let him exterminate them. There upon he decided to exterminate the "money power." So there was a beautiful little wrestling match between the undergrown Senator and the hulking, overgrown "money power." Black and blue, but still bent upon exterminating something, the Senator waits and thinks. What shall be exterminate next? Trusts are handy, but so many chaps are in the trust-exterminat ing business that there is little chance of distinction in it. The laws of gravitation ought to be an "easy mark" for Mr. VEST. Why not exterminate them? Or he might begin with the extermination of the multiplication table. When Congress meets, Mr. VEST will be sure to have a good programme of extermination ready.

## Farmer Sam ALLERTON expects to have a beautiful crop of chin whiskers by March 4.—Wash

These are but the impediments of agricultural virtue. If the Hon. SAMURL WURKER, ALLER-ron has accepted, in sad sooth, the nomination for Secretary of Agriculture offered him by the National Congress of Farmers, he is not trying to bedeck himself as a rural god or hoping that his countenance may be pasted with Populist manifestoes. He is only striving to make himself more urban. He is only seeking to forget what agricultural reminiscences he may ave laid up as a country boy in this State or as a man in Chicago. And with a view of weaning his mind from thoughts of the farm, he is studying bug hunting and bird food in the 176 publications issued by the Department of Agriculture in the last year. For mere exterals he does not need to care.

### The Mayor PINGREE carnation has appeared.

Weave for him no gaudy chaplets, pin no yelow flowers on him. He spurns the color of plutocracy. His soul is molten sliver. It is a sin to name a yellow carnation after him. The favorite and only flower of the Hon. POTATO PINGREE is the potato blossom, as modest as himself.

### ELECTION FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH.

Virginia Said to Be as Bad as Tennessee. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 read in this morning's paper with considerable in-terest the exposure of the frauds in relation to the recent election in Tennessee. What is true f Tennessee is also true, to a larger extent, of Virginia. I have received a letter from a relative of mine in that State in which he describes some of the more glaring methods adopted by the election officials to count in the Democratic candidates. It may be well to state that the Australian ballot system is also in use in that State. In his letter he says:

In Jackson ward (Richmond) 3,325 names were put on the list-voters whose right to register was unchallenged. The return showed only 675 votes in that ward. Fifteen hundred men were standing in line waiting to vote when the polls were closed and over 800 ballots were thrown out. In three of the four precincts of that ward mucliage was mixed with the ink used in marking the ballots so that the ballots when folded stuck together and were destroyed in the opening of them. The 1.500 men were kept from roting by the most dilatory tactics injurinable. Gravheaded men were challenged and made to swear that they were 21 years old. Scarcely a man was peritted to vote without being challenged. This ward has a large negro vote and has scarcely a Democrat

adjoining Congressional district (Yost's) returns were held back for four days in two counties east of the Blue Ridge, and voters at precincts could not tell even approximately how their precincts had gone. East of the Ridge the counties in that district are usually Republicau, and they have a considerable negro vote, several of them having a colored majority. The ante-election reports from them were unusually encouraging, but Yost's opponent was a special pet of the Democrat machine, and it was determined to count him in, and from 2,000 to 3,000 votes were stolen in those six counties. According to all their calculations this should have given Flood, the Der cratic candidate, a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000, but they had no idea of the ground swell in the six countles west of the Blue Ridge. Augusta county showed a Republican gain, as compared with 1802, of 700; Alleghany, 600; Rockbridge, 1,500, and the other three counties substantial but smaller gains. All of bese countles are practically solld " white " countle Every county having a decided majority of whites showed Republican gains and every county having a negro majority showed gains for Bryan, notwithstand. ing the fact that never in the history of the party was the colored vote so unanimously Republican. Shenandoah Valley and the southwest the negro vote is very small. In 1802 Cleveland carried the valley by a little over 10,000 majority, Bryan carried it by 17 Cleveland's majority in the southwest was over 7,000.

It is reversed this year, and McKinley gets 2,739. In summing up, the writer says that the present election law in the State is making the white sections so solidly Republican that the influential Democrats from those sections are anxious for a change. Yours truly, T. D. HOXSEY. BROOKLYN, Nov. 23.

### New Development in Trades Unions. From London Engineering.

One of the most curious developments of what may be called the new labor policy has exercised one of the London vextries. The Bermondsey vestry had appointed a committee to consider the question of the unemployed: the report was taken at its meeting las week. It occupied not only the whole meeting as ordinarily understood, but from the time of meeting, 7 o'clock, until 4 o'clock the next morning, being an all night sitting, which is most unusual with a vestr, The chief point in dispute, and the one which divided the vestry into two opposing parties, was whether employment should be given exclusively to the parishioners who were members of trades up whether all the persons out of work should have an equal chance. It seems incredible that any body of men elected by the ratepayers should for one moment entertain the notion that a man should be refuse work by a vestry simply by reason of the fact that he did not belong to a trade union. But so excited was the discussion, and prolonged the proceedings, that it sevident the parties were strongly represe the end, however, it was resolved that a man need no

The incident throws a curious light upon the tactic of the new labor party, who talk of socialism, and of universal brotherhood, when we find that brother hood means a paltry tyranny exercised upon the starving poor, who have to apply to the parish for relief, or for work to procure bread

# The Bouth's Balance Sheet.

From the Macon Telegraph. The Southern Democracy by its alliance with Popliam has lost Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, thus destroying the solid South. More than this it has lost its old friends and allies who stood a Gibraltar of strength in reconstruction carpetbag days—the States of New York, New Jorsey Connecticut, and Indiana. What has she gained Kansas. Nebraska, and a group of kocky Mountain nining camps. Not in a generation can the blund pe repaired unless there is a speedy, absolute revu he repaired unless there is a specific anomalie revui-sion against the Aligelds and Tillmans and the re-tinue of politicians of ess degree who forced to the front at Chicago and consummated the unnatural aillance with Populism.

# Now Let Us Follow Bollyin.

From the Florida Times Union.

The formal recognition of the beligerency of the Cuban revolutions a by the little republic of Bolivia, is an act which all citizens of the United States must applaud. With this brave example before us how supine, how pairry, and how humiliating to our national pride and self-respect does the inactions. pride and self-respect does the inaction of . ernment appear. It stops its ears to cries coming out of the darkness of Cuba's night of tribula-tion. It waits for the sun of her deliverance to rise before going to her assistance. Then it will be decuned prudent and expedient to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots.

An Unklud Inference I rom Town Topics. Brown-She asked me to call again Jones-Hasn't she any other friends !

Not William Winter's Lines, but the Comedlun's Own Last Words. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NET: In to-day's (Sunday's) Sun appears a column article of

eminiscence relating to the genial comedian. John Brougham, and the concluding paragraph of the story reads thus:

Brougham died June 7, 1830, in New York. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, and the following enlish, by William Winter, was placed upon the monument erected to his monurery:

Hunor that every serrow could begule.
The tear that treinbles just before the unite.
The soul to pity and the hand to obser—
Virtue and wit and kindness stumber here.
His love made sunshine whereas'er it shone.
And life is darkened now that he is gone.

Having had occasion frequently to visit my old friend's grave, I was positive that no such lines of poetry as quoted above appeared on any of the four panels of the sturdy Scotch granite block under which he so peacefully

This afternoon I journeyed out to Greenwo and carefully copied the inscription, and here you have the correct epitaph, including the noted actor-manager adving words, chiselled on

JOHN BROUGHAM, Actor and Author, Died June 7, 1880, Aged 70 Years. To all my friends I leave kind thoughts.

On the right side of the monument is re-

ANNETTE HAWLEY, John Brougham. Born March 17, 1817, Died May 8, 1870.

The left and back polished panels contain no It is not generally known that to the left of It is not generally known that to the left of Mr. Brougham's remains was sepulchred all that was mortal of Miss Amy Fawcett, a beautiful and graceful, though unfortunate. English actress, who passed away in New York city, Jan. 27. 1876. Mr. Brougham was a warm friend of Miss Fawcett, and when he ascertained that she was no more, his generous heart prompted him to make her a tenant in his family plot, but over her ivy-covered mound no inscription appears, because good old John Brougham was too poor to pay for this work, and at his own interment, four years later, it was found almost impossible to dig his own grave, owing to the fact that he had befriended and at his own interment, four years later, it was found almost impossible to dig his own grave, owing to the fact that he had befriended a distressed member of his profession and given over to her the ground wherein his body should await resurcection.

Nov. 22, 1896.

### Had to Have His Goggles.

Had to Have His Coggles.

Prom the Chicago Times Herald.

"The day before the battle of Chickamanga," said H. J. Hoffman, who served in a brigade made up of Indiana and Wisconsin troops in that engagement, "our brigade was sent on a raid in search of important information. We found it by running upon a large body of Confederate troops, and, as orders had been given not to bring on a battle, we started back with our information as fast as we could go without seeming to be in too much haste. Col. B. F. Scribner of the Thirty-eighth Indiana was commanding the brigade. He became a Brigadier a little later. The last time I heard from him he was a resident of New Albany, Ind. As we were moving back, every man taking long and frequent steps, Col. Scribner and his staff, in going through a thicket, ran into a hornets' nest. The hornets were ready for business, and made it as uncomfortable as they did lively for the staff and the advance of the brigade. While the Colonel was brushing away the hornets he hit his goggles as stoon as you can. The brigade cannot move until they are found. I can't see three feet from my nose without them.' You better believe there was a hustling and a bustling to find those goggles, for the zealous Johnnies were not far from our heels. At the end of five minutes the precious goggles were discovered. The Colonel out them on and gave the command, 'Forward'.' We made up for lost time with a bit of double quick." From the Chicago Times Hero

### William Booth Meets Samuel Brown.

From the Prodicton East Oregonian.

From the Prodicton East Oregonian.

The other day at McMinnville, at the meeting of the Bimetalite League, Samuel Brown, son of John Brown of "soul goes marching on" fame, met William Booth, son of the Sheriff who hanged John Brown. As is the custom of all conventions in Oregon, every delegate does his best to get acquainted with every other delegate, and all delegates were going about introducing a rather handsome man of 40 or the eabouts, whom they called Mr. Booth of McMinnville. They would say of him:

"Mr. Booth is the son of the Sheriff who hanged John Brown of Ossawatomie at Harper's Ferry."

All of which caused people to take more than a common interest in Mr. Booth. Finally Mr. Booth was introduced to a man of excellent appearance, whose name was Samuel Brown. After the introduction Mr. Booth and Mr. Brown chatted very pleasantly for a minute or two.

"Mr. Booth," said Mr. Brown, "was it your

Brown chatted very pleasant, "was it your two.
"Mr. Booth," said Mr. Brown, "was it your father who hanged John Brown at Harper's Ferry?"
Yes, "said Mr. Booth. "He was Sheriff at that time, and it was his duty to officiate at the execution. No relative of yours, I hope?" "Only my father," was the quiet reply.

## Slightly Mixed.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "The Mixers bare a beautiful new dog, icorge. I saw Mr. Mixer out with him this norning. He had a lovely new collar and a sky

blue blanket."
"Who, Mixer?"
"Why, no, the dog. I think he has Irish blood in him. He looks just like a buildog my Uncle Jim once owned."
"Mixer looks like your Uncle Jim's buildog?"
"Who said anything about Mr. Mixer? I'm talking about the dog. It was amusing to see the demure way he walked behind his master. But just as they nessed our house Miss Badger?

the demure way he walked behind his master. But just as they passed our house Miss Badger's cat crossed the street, and you should have seen that dog jump. He pulled the cord around Mr. Mixer's legs and made one terrible bound for the poor kitty. But Mr. Mixer held on to him. When he found he couldn't get the cat he sat on the sidewalk and howled like a lost demon."

"Mixer howled like a lost demon?"

"Did I say Mixer howled? You know I said the dog howled."

the dog howled."
You said he howled."
Well, why shouldn't I say he howled?"
Well, why shouldn't I say he howled?"
Lizzie!"

## We Raised Them.

From the Spokane Review A few nights ago a miner from the North who had lately sold a claim, had money to burn, and was in an incendiary most, came down to Spokan to make the currency bonfire. He was rather rusty looking when he struck Spokane, but he was hungry and, before going to a barber shop or bath, droppe into an up town restaurant to get something to eat There was but one waiter, and he, busy carrying champagne to a party at another table, paid little attention to the hard-looking miner. Finally the waiter was called over, when the miner said "See here, kid! Do I eat ?"

"Sorry I can't wait on you now," was the promp ply, " but the gentlemen there have just ordered fifty-dollar dinner."

"Fifty dollar dinner be hanged! Bring me \$100 rorth of ham and eggs, and be quick about it! Do I ok like a guy who can be bluffed by a mess of injays ! He was waited upon promptly.

## The Present Outlook.

From the Petersburg Daily Index-Appeal. conversation with a representative of one of th In conversation with a representative of one of the largest peanut cleaners in Petersburg, or, as for that matter. In the country, a reporter was informed that the prospect for any material advance in the present market of either Virginia or Spanish nuts. In the near future, was by no means encouraging. Contrary to general expectation, since the collapse of the trust, peanuts have gone steadily down, and it may be that rock bottom has not yet been reached. The gentleman also took occasion to say that the quality of the new nuts was exceedingly poor, and while he believed man also took occasion to say that the quality or the new nuts was exceedingly poor, and while he believed as many bage would be handled this year as in 180c, he thought their aggregate weight would be very much less. The farmers appear in no hurry to market the new crop, consequently receipts have been musually light.

## Perhaps the Youngest Congressman

from the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Ex Gov. John Young Brown of Kentucky was cted to Congress in 1838 several weeks before he had reached the required age. He became eligible ten days before the Congress to which he was elected

## His Incomplete Outfit.

From Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

Benevolent Lady—My man, your clothes seem to be very ragged; can I do anything to mend them for Sloppy Weather-Well, ma'am, I have a button, and I would be very glad if you would sew a coat on to it. Lasy to Butt.

# From the Chicago Dasly Tribune. Do you want a shirt that opens in front or one

"Do you want a suits that opens in front or one that opens in the back " saked the salesman. "Don't keer where it opens," answered Uncle Silas, "so's it's got an openin' at the top an' bottom."

# There's the Rub.

From Brookium Life.

Arthur—I would marry that girl but for one thing.

(hester—Afraid to pop the question?

Arthur—No. Afraid to question her pop.

THE LATE SUDGE DUNDY'S WAYS. Beconfection That Made Mim Famous to

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21 .- The death of Judge Elmer 8. Dundy of the Federal Court for the district of Nebraska, removes one of the strang. est figures that ever occupied a place on the bench, even in the West, where eccentricity is

one of the open sesames to fame. He started in life as an office boy for the late Senator William A. Wallace of Clearfield, Pa. He was prominent in the days that preceded the admission of Nebraska as a State, and served as Territorial Judge until 1869, when President Johnson appointed him Federal Judge. In those days the State was torn by political cliques that did not always accept the verdict given at the polls, but strove, sometimes by force and at other times through the medium of the law, to secure a reversal. On one occasion, when the latter method was resorted to, Dundy,

and at other times through the medium of the law, to secure a reversal. On one occasion, when the latter method was resorted to, Dundy, although suffering from a broken leg, insisted upon being brought into court, in order that a judge favorable to the opposition might not be permitted to sit in the case.

In his court room Dundy was an autocrat, He never hesitated, when the whim took him, to interrupt an autorner in the midst of an elaborate argument, brusquely tell him to six down, and then procoed to argue the case to the jury himself. He had a very sharp visage, and in later years his physical peculiarities were accentuated by whitened half and haid pate. He threw himself with interest into every case that came before him for trial, and it was not unusual for him to show a distinct bias. If it was a contest between a corporation or a city on one side and a woman or the helrs of an estate on the other—especially in personal injury cases—the corporation always found him on the opposing side. This peculiarity of the Judge became so well known that in later years it was not infrequent for attorneys for plaintiffs in cases of this character to induce the plaintiff to remove to some other State until after the action had been tried, thus giving the Federal Court jurisdiction.

Judge Dundy was utterly defiant both of public opinion and of precedents. He denounced as mummery the opening of court by the Oyez' of the haliff, and refused to permit it in his court. He formulated an etiquette of his own, however. No attorney crossed the court room when court was in season except on tip-tee, and then at the risk of being vigorously called down. No en, not even his cierks, dared take the trial docket from his desk or remove any papers thereform while court was in season. It was the Judge's delight to administer a call down to a nompouts lawyer from another district while in the midst of some learned arrayment, and the subordinate officers, District Attorney, Marshal, clerk and all, trembled whenever the Judge roared—which

curious phases of the man's character. He appointed his own son as Clerk of the District Court, and a cousin or some other near relative of his wife as Clerk of the Circuit Court, both large-salaried officers. He had favorites among the attorneys, and one of the first pieces of advice a loyal attorney would give his client would be to retain some one of these favorites, as they almost invariably won their cases. Charges of corruption were not made, but the man's individuality was sestrong and his natural bias so great that he could not sit as an impartial arbiter in many of the cases that came before him. Three years ago, when C. W. Mosher, a Lincoln banker, pleaded guity in his court to thefts aggregating \$1,000,000, and when public opinion was wildly demanding that he receive the utmost limit, Judge Dundy sentenced him to five years, the lowest punishment possible, just because he liked the man and burst on his head was tremendous, but he never was a sign that he received. burst on his head was tremendous, but he never gave a sign that he heard or feit it.

### SUNBEAMS.

-Inte buttercups and also peas growing on a vine till in blossom as in midsummer have been picked at Rockport, Me. -Superheated dust was the cause of an explosion

in a fertiliser factory at Kansas City, in which two men were severely burned. -At New Augustine, Via., the Mayor, sitting as a nagistrate, accepted five hogs from a negro cul-

prit as security for the payment of a fine. -Two forty-eight-pound sacks of meal were required to stuff the ekin of a ratiferable killed by Thomas Hering of Laurel, Tex. It was 10 feet \$5 inches long and had eighteen rattles. -At Harrison, Neb., sympathetic neighbors of a

roman whose husband abused her ordered the brute to leave town, which he did, and then she ued the good folk for allenating his affections -Augusta, Me., is talking of the cat-o'-two-talls, such an animal being owned there by Percival upon, that in the usual location; the other is or

ussy's back. -Among the residents of Kansas City, Mo., is Miss Overall, according to the Clay Centre, Kan, Times, and the same authority refers to Miss Overall's cousins, the Pants, as living on the Kansas side of the line.

-In Whitneyville, Me., is a ben who catches and kills mice as readily as a cat does. She stands near the grain barrels in the barns and with one downward peck strikes the rodents to such good purpose that she is soon able so firish them. -Walter Nichols, 12 years old, has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment at Suffolk. Va. on two charges of grand larceny, one for safe breaking and the other for robbing a jewelry sters.

It is said that his criminal tender -Water byacinths have at last been found good for something, according to a property owner up the river from Jacksonville, Fla., who says that after putting some of them on a theretofore ste field and ploughing them under he was able to grow good crops on the land.

-An Oxford county, Maine, farmer hardly knows whether to boast or complain of a low-down trick a parsnip played on him by growing twenty five wnward from the garden surface. A man in Searsport in the same State grew a beet weighing almost eighteen pounds.

-Tramps will have great respect for North Waterbore, Me., if a few citizens imitate a young voman who recently, while in charge of the Post Office there, answered four of them, when they asked if any one was with her, in the affirmative, and when they asked who, pointed a revolver with six full chambers at them.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

An epidemic of scarletina, attended with great nortality, is raging throughout southern Russia. Penny shares are the attraction offered by a London stock company. There are 600,000 of them, the full capital being £2,500. For the first time in over a hundred years the heading "Université de Paris" a ppears over the list

of lectures at the Sorbonne this winter. Sir John Lubbock told some London school chil-dren recently that one of his neices described sir as consisting of Oxygen and Cambridgegen. George Frederick Watts, R. A., is building a church near Guildford, in which he will paint free coes himself, while his wife will design the terrs cotta decoration.

A stamp collection containing nearly 7,000 un-

used specimens was sold for \$5,640 recently in London, this being the largest price ever paid for a col-While Parls policemen arrest 267 murderers or rould be murderers a year on the average to 16 caught by the London constables, they have on

979 burglaries to deal with annually to London's 2,625. A full-rigged four-masted from ship, with two years' stores and 2,500 tons of coal on board, was sold for \$55 at Yarmouth, England, recently, She

had just run ashore on the Scroby Sands, three miles off the town. St. Kilds, the lonely lalet west of the Rebrides has demonstrated that it is not entirely out of the world by sending a subscription of \$12.50, ranged among its sixty families of fishermen, to the fund

for the relief of the Armenians. Women are yolng ahead in France. Ine Minister of Fine Arts has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal to admit women on terms of equality with men to the Beaux Arts, as they are aready admirted to the Sorbonne and to the law

and medical schools. At the official trial of the Virago torpedo boat de stroyer, built by the Lairds, a mean speed of 80.17 knots was made on the measured mile, while 50.07 knots was the average for the three licurs continu ous speeding, the coal consumption being 2 48

pounds per horse power per hour. Boguloboff, the Russian court painter, who painted the picture of the Russan fleet at Toulon, presented by Alexander III. to the Paris Circle Militaire, has just died at the age of 72 years. Ha caught cold while making sketches of the errival of the Crar at Cherbourg for a picture which Nicholas II. had ordered.

A Jolly Game Is "Pillow-Bex,"
(ay "Pillow-Bex," Thankselving Pay! It is excit
fue for all ages. The merries, happiest of games
at all toy stores, 25 and 50 cts. or mailed by Pay
Brothers, Salem. Mass. Ask your dealer for the
ker Games.—45s.